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*Teianan*,  
Captain **THUR**, will  
be despatched for the above  
Ports **TU-MORROW**, the 18th Instant,  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,**  
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Hongkong, August 18, 1884. 133

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

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Hongkong, August 15, 1894. 13

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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The S. S. Steamer


 Captain Branch, will  
despatched as above  
**WEDNESDAY**, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
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Agents.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1884. 13

**WARBACK LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**FOR KOBE (DIRECT).**  
 The Steamship  
*Lennox,*  
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Port at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25  
August.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1894. 13

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SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

 The Steamship  
Carmarthenshire,  
Captain DAVIES, will  
be despatched for the above  
Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th  
Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to


**DODWELL, CARHILL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1894. 13

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**FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND  
HAMBURG.**  
(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers  
(if sufficient inducement offered).  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to  
ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-  
DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON  
LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

 The Steamship  
*Depot*,  
Captain P. Yee, will  
be despatched for the above  
Ports on or about the 30th Instant.  
This Steamer has superior Accommo-  
dation for First and Second Class Passengers  
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**STERNESMAN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1894. 13

**FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL**

 The Steamship  
*Macdoff*,  
FORSTER, Commander, will  
be despatched for the  
above Port on or about **THURSDAY,**  
18th September.

To be followed by  
*S.S. Energie*, about 30th September.  
And

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
 Hongkong, August 17, 1894. 13


**Sailing Vessels.**  
**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The 100 A.T. British Barque

**Gins, Master, will load his**  
for the above Port, and w  
have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, June 16, 1894. 10

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FOR NEW YORK.

 **Buckton Hill**, shortly expected from SHAN-  
HAI, will load for the abo-  
ve Port, and will have quick despatch.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 20, 1894.

CHINESE SCHOOL-BOOK  
SAM-TSE-KING

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LITERALLY TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED  
BY  
DR. E. J. EITEL.

PRICE: 15 CENTS PER COPY.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE,  
HONGKONG, MAR. 17, 1908.

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## MOUNTAIN CLIMBING AT ROME.

WHERE TO BREAK ONE'S NECK.

There is an idea in regard to the pursuit of mountaineering that it is necessary to go abroad to break one's neck to the Alps, to the Caucasus, or of course that is a mistake. How much of a mistake, however, I did not altogether realize until I talked with Mr. W. P. Haskett Smith, a well-known mountaineer and member of the Alpine Club. He is preparing a series of little books on "Climbing in the British Isles," which Messrs. George Hanks and Co. are publishing. Making that circumstance the text, I persuaded Mr. Haskett Smith to tell me many things about mountaineering in our own right little island.

"This series of Guides," he said, "is intended to cover the whole of the country, one volume being devoted to England, another to Wales, or Wales and Ireland—I'm not quite certain how Ireland will be covered yet—and a third to Scotland. The notion is to afford climbers information in a handy form to the climber in his own country. The endeavor will be to make the Guides as accurate and full, and to make them as plain as possible. I need not say more of them."

"At present home-keeping mountaineers have no Guides of the kind available, I believe."

No snatches and patches have been written here and there in a sporadic way about this district and the other, but there is nothing permanent. Where local information is concerned—left in the hotel book by previous climbers, or otherwise—the Guides, it is hoped, will be a pass and completion to it."

"Now, let me ask, what does mountaineering at home amount to?"

"Certainly a great deal. During the past few years there has been a great increase in the number of men who climb for climbing's sake in the British Isles. There is every reason to suppose that this growth will go on, especially as all the climbing grounds get more and more intimately known. Some of those who have done the best work in the Alps have begun by climbing at home. The preparation is very excellent, especially in the winter, when experience can be got among snow and ice."

"Would you say that much danger attaches to British mountaineering?"

"Your question is not easy to answer. Compared with the Alps our crags are trifles, and so home climbing cannot be contrasted with Alpine climbing. But the danger attending mountaineering anywhere is measured by the precautions taken to avoid it. If half-a-dozen men, taking neither ropes nor axes with them, set out to climb in Cumberland, say, at Christmas time, when ice and snow are on the ground, they would be running grave risks. However, the men you find climbing in Cumberland at Christmas are not the same as those who climb in the Alps. They go into the thing properly armed; they know precisely what they have to face and how to face it. Sheer inexperience, an imperfect physical state—oh, risk might arise in a variety of ways, but hardly in any way that is not to be foreseen."

"You mentioned Cumberland. Would you call it the headquarters of mountaineering in England?"

"Undoubtedly. The south-west portion of the Lake District affords the best climbing in England. Of Wastdale Head as a resort for mountaineers everybody has heard. The characteristics of the Lake District, I should describe, as steep rocks and very fine gullies. Westmoreland and the adjoining points of Lancashire, for example, are not within the Lake District, of course. Probably the climbs in Westmoreland would be a little more so than in Cumberland, and they are not so thick. The points of Lancashire to which I have alluded yield one or two magnificent climbs."

"Well, it is difficult to find really good climbs in Derbyshire. A vertical wall of no use to a climber, because he can't get up from the beginning, and it would be stupid to try. Anywhere, however, where you find a cliff in Derbyshire, it is not rotten. Millions of years ago, a great mass of it, but it is not rotten. There are a few places in Yorkshire where one may find climbing, but the mountains are rather peaked—the ruggedness worn off by the weather—and thus are less attractive. In Derbyshire there are the fells of Dartmoor and some good climbing, and in Cornwall, distinctly difficult work. To the first guide-book, 'England,' Mr. A. P. Morgan, whose knowledge of the subject is unrivaled, is contributing an article on chalk climbing, something with a dash of freshness, that will be."

"As to Wales, the great mountainous district is, I suppose, about Snowdon. Yes, and as to the latter, although that is hardly so good as Snowdon. Welsh climbing in its characteristics resembles the Lakes, but speaking personally I prefer the latter. But then I need hardly say that a district is a matter of taste, and that somebody might prefer Wales. The great peak of Snowdon stands for its mountaineering qualities—where it did?"

"The climbing to be obtained in the south-west portion of the Lake District and in Scotland is the best we have. In Scotland the climbing ground is very scattered, and that in measure is a disadvantage. The North front of Ben Nevis is good, and so is the neighbourhood of Glencoe. The west coast—Ross and Sutherland—affords capital climbing, and so do other parts, like Upper Deeside."

"Where would you say is the best climbing in Scotland?"

"In Skye, the Cuillin Hills. That is magnificent, saving two things. First, the weather in Skye, except in the spring, is not very inspiring to climbers—it is either rain or snow. Second, there is only one inn, and being six or seven miles from the Cuillin Hills you have a long tramp home after your day's climbing. The Cuillin Hills are rugged, sharp, steep, black, and steep—grim frowning rocks. Almost every inch of them is available for climbing, which is their greatest recommendation. Go to Wales or to Cumberland, and you have to look for your climbs. Go to Skye, and you have to look where you can climb, which is an agreeable change. It's a fairly long journey to Skye, and the Cuillin Hills, but some men would rather have a long tramp home than a long tramp to the place where they are climbing. Skye could hardly be a greater complaint, could it?"

"Taking Scotch climbing-ground generally, what is its note, contrasted with England?"

"Everything is on a large scale, the rocks, the mountains are larger, coming to Ireland, Killarney and Connemara yield attractive fields, and the Irish west coast has some really fine climbing. Of the Channel Islands, Sark at least has some rocks which call for notice."

"Altogether, considering the size of an island, we are not so badly off for mountaineering facilities?"

"Not by any means. Before ever he goes to the Alps, a man can by practice at home have grown into a by no means contemptible mountaineer. In the Alps ladies have done some capital work. At home, so far as I am aware, ladies have mostly gone mountain climbing for its pic-nicking attractions."

"How does mountain climbing as a malady—forgive me so putting it—generally take a man?"

"Oh, it's inborn, or he goes to Switzerland and catches it, or he gets it by contagion from a friend who is already a climber. If he has not opportunity to repeat his first sweet impressions of the mountains for a year or two he may forget them, and after all this becoming a mountaineer. But let him repeat the experience within a reasonable time and the malady becomes permanent, and the man is a mountain climber as long as his legs will carry him."

"Even to interview Mr. Haskett Smith is to run the risk of catching the mountaineering fever, so I thought I had better come away."

**HOW A LOT OF MONEY LEAKS OUT.**  
What does a man do when he finds a hole in the pocket where he carries his money? Any body can answer that question. He has it sewed up, of course, directly, and good and strong, too. I suppose it is with you just as it is with me. When I spend money, even for a small thing, I can tell where it went, and I've had some sort of pleasure out of it. But I do not usually lose money; I lose it out and out, and you know, and have no satisfaction in it, or know how or when it left my possession."

Well now, let me show you the worst and highest hole any man ever had in his pocket; a hole that lets the cash leak away like water through a sieve, a hole that is the latest in the world to sow up. A short story will show it best.

"Drummond South Cottage, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, September 16th, 1891."

"Gentlemen—Up to 1885 I was always strong and healthy. About this time I began to feel bad. I was tired, languid, dull, and listless, and everything was a burden to me. I had no desire for company, and what had come over me I could not make out. My tongue and mouth were dry, and I had a deal of phlegm on my stomach. The whitest of my eyes became discolored and my skin was yellow. I had no appetite, and after eating I had great pain at my chest and sides, also across my stomach. After a time the pain settled in my left side, and my heart would beat and jump in a manner that alarmed me. By-and-by I got so weak that I was not able to go about the house, and I felt that I ought to be in bed. The pains at my side and stomach became so bad that I was unable to remove my clothing (everything seemed so tight), and I used to press my stomach and hold my sides to try and ease the pain. Getting worse I saw a doctor at Musselburgh, and was under his care for three months, but his medicine gave me no relief. After this I went to a clever doctor at Preston Pans who said I was suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia. He sent me to London for some special medicine which was packed in small phials. This medicine seemed to disperse my food, and I felt easier for a time but I gained no strength or real benefit, and after persevering with treatment for six months, I gave it up and fell into my old state. I next went to a doctor at Musselburgh, but all his medicines did me no good. After this I saw another doctor (that is a fourth doctor), but with the same result. One day I was sitting at my desk and reached my complaint. I now lost all faith in physics, for I had spent a deal of money and taken so much medicine that I felt that I lost all my strength through it. I was not better for it. I then saw a friend of mine who had been cured of his complaint by a medicine called Seigel's Syrup, and strongly recommended him to bring me a bottle. He did so, and I commenced taking the Syrup, and I found some relief from the first bottle, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was well and strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in good health. I tell every man who is suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, or any of the ailments which I have just described, to get better again, and I consider it has saved my life. I wish others to know this, and if by publishing this statement it will be the means of helping others, I am glad to do so. You can use this letter as you like. Yours truly, (Signed) Jemima Watson."

Look back to about the middle of the above letter and again read what the writer says: "I had spent a deal of money for medicine. Yes, and money which could poorly afford to spare. Illness and the expense of illness is the great hole in the pocket that I alluded to. It costs so much, and what does it give us in return? Pain, weakness, and misery. There is another consideration besides. When we are ill we are not only unable to bear the increased outlay, but manage to meet larger demands out of a depleting treasury. Our cash is running at both ends. 'Yes,' you say, 'but how can we keep from falling ill?' You cannot always, but in view of the fact that most illnesses arise from indigestion and dyspepsia, a timely use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup will prevent it. A few shillings thus invested will save pounds in money and perhaps months of wretchedness. Think over the striking points in Mr. Watson's excellent letter and you will think the same."

On the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture, "the Great Blood Purifier," that cures and heals the most stubborn skin diseases, such as Scrofula, Scars, Scabs, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere, or direct by post, in bottles of 1s. and 2s. 6d. Each bottle contains a full and complete list of imitations and substitutes. Beware of cheap imitations and substitutes. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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## Intimations.

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Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression, Pain, Stiffing, Sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice, Nervous Coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Emphysema, Catarrhal Affections and Difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAUD'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION. Recovered Physique, the Grimaldi's Matico is the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike those of the Matico, have no inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

For Sale by A. Watson & Co., Chemists.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history, has reached its twenty-first volume. The Review discusses topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the Far East, and those which are of interest to persons connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, and other subjects of interest to the student of the Far East, and also contains many interesting and valuable papers on the current events of the day.

The Review department receives special attention, and endowments are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China and its people, and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to the Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

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